there were as you and I well know, incidents accompanying the passage of the bill through the Congress which made every sincere tariff reformer unhappy. while influences surrounded it in its latter stages and interfered with its final countricwhich ought not to be recognized or toler-

ated in Democratic tariff reform counsels.

And yet, notwithstanding all its vicinitudes and all the bad treatment it received at the hands of pretended friends, it presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily upon the people. It is not only barrier against the return of mad protection but it furnishes a vantage ground from which must be wared further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental

I take my place with the rank and file of the Democratic party who believe in tariff reform and who know what it is, who refuse to accept the results of this bill as the close of the livery of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican ion, and who have marked the places where the deadly blight of treeson has biasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of

The trusts and combinations - the com munism of pelf—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserved, should not be forgotten nor forgiven We shall recover from our astonishment at their exhibition of power, and if then the question is forced upon us whether they shall submit to the free legislative will of the people's repreentatives or shall dictate the laws which the people must obey, we will secept and settle that ne as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

Hove the principles of true Democracy, because they are founded in patriotism and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization, because it is onservatively sturdy and persistent in the enforcement of its principles. Therefore, I do not despair of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill already d by further legislation, and to have engrafted upon it such modifications as will more nearly meet Democratic hopes and asptrations.

I cannot be mistaken as to the necessity of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured is one of its encouraging and redeeming features; but it is vexatious to recall that, while free coal and from nave been denied us, a recent etter of the Secretary of the Treasury discloses the fact that both might have been made free by the annual surrender of only about \$700,000 CESSALY LEVERUE.

I am sure that there is a common habit of underestimating the importance of free raw platerials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as only related to concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so far-reaching that, if disregarded, a eneficent scheme of tariff canof be successfully inaugurated.

When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials, we unshackle American enterprise foreign markets to the reception of our wares and give opportunity for the continuous and remunerative employment of American labor.

from tariff charges, the cost of their product must be correspondingly cheapened. Thereupon ustice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to such a readjustment and modification of the tariff upon their finished goods as would cura to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture, and shield the conmer against the exaction of inordinate profits.

It will thus be seen that free raw materials and just and fearless regulation and reduction of the tariff to meet the changed conditions, would carry to every humble home in the land the blessings of increased comfort and cheaper The millions of our countrymen who have

wool now in bonded warehouses at any port of the United States comes in free of duty after to-morrow. It amounts to 63,799,321 pounds, of the value of \$7,719,672, according to an official statement of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, up to and including July 31, 1894. Since that time no official figures have been received by the Treasury, but the quantity now in bond is in excess of the figures here given, as practically none has been withdrawn and con-siderable has arrived during the past month. The telegram reads as follows:

You are instructed as follows concerning the collec-tion of duties under the recent revenue legislation of

You are instructed as follows concerning the collection of duties under the recent revenue legislation of Congress:

1. All articles heretofore subject to duty, but made free by the provisions of the new act, may be withdrawn from warehouses on and after Aug. 29, 1894, without the payment of duty.

2. All manufactured articles specifically or generally provided for in schedule K, which are composed wholly of materials other than wool or worsted, or of which some one material other than wool or worsted is the component part of chief value, will be admitted on and after Aug. 29, 1894, at the rates of duty preservised in the new sect; all other manufactured articles specifically or generally provided for in self-and articles apectically or generally provided for in self-and articles appears and for other purposes, approved the residued of the previous of the self-and free of duty on and after the 28th day of August 1994, and Treasury circular is 19,510, dated March 10, 1892, issued in accordance with proclamations of the President of the United States, dated March 10, 1893, and directing the products of, or exported from venesacia, Columbia, and Hayti, is herety revoked.

The following telegram was sent to Collectors

The following telegram was sent to Collectors of Customs to afford facilities for immediate bonding and withdrawal of goods just arrived:

The following telegram was sent to Collectors of Internal Revenue this afternoon: After to-day collect tax on spirits at \$1.10 per gallon and proportionate rate on all fractions of one tenth or more. Notify atoms deputies

Notify stamp deputies.

Jus. S. Millen, Commissioner. more. Soury stamp deputies.
Jos. S. Miller, Commissioner.
Treasury officials are unable to-night to throw any light upon the question whether the Whiskey Trust have succeeded in raising the 25,000,000 necessary to remove the 0,000,000 solons of whiskey in the bonded warehouse at Peoria, in order to escape the increased tax. Only one thing is definitely known at the internal Revenue Office, and this is that at 5 o'cleck to-day, when the Commissioner left the dispartment, no information had been received from the Collector at Peoria on the subject.
The Treasury officials are confident that the Commissioner would have been promptly advised by the Collector at Peoria if the great amount of whiskey in question had been released from bond, and in the absence of such advice they are inclined to the belief that the Whiskey Trust failed to raise the necessary \$5,000,000. Officially, however, they have no opinion in the matter.

\$12,000 FOR THE TRUST.

The Captain of the Newcomer Saves It by Steaming, Winning \$1,000 Himself. PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 27. - At daylight this morning the Sugar Trust people were notified that the steamer Newcomer, with 4,642,000 pounds of raw sugar, was at the Delaware a slow English tramp. If she could arrive and ter her cargo in bond to-day under the Mc-Kinley law the trust would save about \$12,000. Capt. Hausen was ordered by telegraph to come to Philadelphia with all speed. At 7 o'clock the

to Philadelphia with all speed. At 7 o'clock the race began. The Newcomer started off with good weather, but the tide against her. She steamed out and was soon lost sight of.

At 11:30 o'clock the Heligand, which arrived at the same time as the Newcomer, passed Keedy Island. The sugar boat was not to be seen. Then some of the Sugar Toust men hired McBride Bros. famous steam yacht Yankee Boodle, record '2:10% per mile, and started down the river. About sixty miles down they found the steamer pulling away hard. The cap-

Cattle Feeding Company. The fluctuations in the stock of the convern were correspondingly first part of the day and regaining just before the close a small part of the decline, Such dealings naturally resulted in great excitement on the Exchange, and most of the brokers in the Whiskey crowd, as the group dealing in the all over

The heavy dealings, in which about one-half of the capital stock of the company changed bands, were chiefly due to the uncertainty felt all day as to the success of the company's efforts to borrow about \$5,000,000, with which to pay the internal revenue tax on the 6,000,000 gal-Government bonded warehouses in Peoria and Pekin, III. The negotiations for the loss had been chiefly conducted on the part of the Distil-ling Company by the firm of I. & S. Wormser. Mr. Russell Sage represented a syndicate who were willing under certain conditions to furnish the money needed. Under the new revenue law, which went into effect at midnight last night, the tax on spirits has been increased from 90 cents to \$1.10 a gallon, and it of course greatly to the inferest of the company to withdraw its goods from bond at the old rate of tax. The negotiations had been in progress for more than a week. At first it looked like plalu sailing for the Distilling Company. The arrangements were practically completed between the company and Mr. Sage and his as-sociates. The conditions of the loan were that the title to the spirits now in bond should be transferred to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank as trustees, and that the directors of the company should put their individual endorse-

ments on the company's note. At this stage of the proceedings, however, the paper of Mr. Nelson Morris, reputed to be the olidest man among the directors of the Distil-

solidest man among the directors of the Distilling Company, notified his brokers here that if he intended to become surety for the Distilling Company they did not care to buy any more of his paper. As his interest in the Distilling Company was only a small part of Mr. Morris's business enterprises, he had to withdraw from his part in the agreement.

The parties to both sides of the prospective contract are not famous for garrulity, but as far as can be learned the negotiations subsequent to Mr. Morris's withdrawal have all looked to his guaranteeing in one way or another the Distilling Company's paper. His refusal yesterday to do that broke off the negotiations, Mr. Russell says, remarking after the final rupture that New York money lenders could scarcely be expected to advance money to a company whose own directors would not endorse its paper.

could scarcely be expected to advance money to a company whose own directors would not endorse its paper.

The terms of the loan as reported were very tempting to the lenders in the present state of the money market. The Distilling Company was willing to pay six per cent, a year and one per cent, commission. The prevailing rates for money are far below these figures.

President Greenhut of the Whiskey Trust, as it is generally called, has been in town for some time looking after the loan, and he was present at the final upset in Mr. Sage's office yesterday. He left the millionaire's room in company with Mr. Simon Wormser. The cluster of reporters who were awaiting their exit could get no satisfaction from them, as Mr. Wormser and Mr. Greenhut declined to answer any questions. Mr. Sage, however, when seen laster on at the Western Union building, announced the failure of the company to raise the money, in so far, at least, as New York lenders were concerned.

Prior to his declaration, however, the failure

The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform, should be exhorted to continue the struggle, boldly challenging to open warfare and constantly guarding against the treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

Tariff reform will not be settled until it is honestly and fairly settled in the interest and to the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

MASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary Carlisle this morning sont out telegraphic instructions to Collectors of Customs and to Collectors of Customs difference that of yesterday. One of the New York many the way the \$5,000,000 was to be transferred to the West. To do this it would have been necessary that the cash with the Sub-Treasury in New York. The officers there would then have notified the Collector of the constitution of the cash with the Sub-Treasury in New York. The officers there would then have notified the Collector of the constitution and the cash with the Sub-Treasury in New York. The officers there would then have notified the Collector of the constitution and the cash with the Sub-Treasury in New York. The officers there would then have notified the Collector of the constitution in the way the \$5,000,000 was to be transferred to the West. To do this it would have been necessary that the cash with the Sub-Treasury in New York. The officers there would then have notified the Collector of the negotiations had become generatily known of the englishment throughten the result of the heast, as New York in the declaration had become generatily known throughout the stock, which had lagged somewhat pending the resource, which had lagged somewhat pending the resource, which had lagged somewhat pending the the stock, which had lagged somewhat pending the stock, which had lagged somewhat pending the theorem through the cash the east the stock, which had lagged somewhat pending the the stock, which had lagged somewhat pending the the stock, which had lagg

Treasury in New York. The officers there would then have notified the Collector of Internal Revenue at Peoria by telegraph that the funds had been placed to his credit on account of the Distilling Company and the goods would have been released.

Cashler Maurice L. Muhleman of the Suh-Treasury was asked last night if any arrangement had been made for the receiving of money from the owners of spirits in bond. His reply was:

Cashler Maurice L. Mulleman of the SubTreasury was asked last night if any arrangement had been made for the receiving of money
from the owners of spirita in bond. His reply
was:

"None whatever; and, in so far as the SubTreasury is concerned, no checks can be received. All money must be paid in cash. If a
check is received we hold it until after Clearing
House on the day following. I will receive no
money to-night. The safe is locked, and what
would I do with \$4,000,000 in my house?

"I was informed to-day that the owners of
whiskey in bond had learned of an old United
States Supreme Court decision, whereby they
had two more weeks in which to raise the
money and release the whiskey from bond. It is a
peculiar situation and peculiar methods may be
taken. It is my opinton, however, that they
failed to raise the cash. If they have raised the
amount required, it must be paid to-hight in
Peorla and not in New York. The Collector at
Peorla may have made arrangements with the
banks whereby the money could be paid to him
and the whiskey released, but we have learned
nothing of it.

Lotisville, Aug. 27.—The total internal revenue collection in this district for August up to
mininght was \$3,125,185,06.

Proma. Ill., Aug. 27.—Notwithstanding the
fact that the story has been industriously circulated for some days past that the whiskey trust
had negotiated a loan of \$3,000,000 with the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for the purpose of taking all its product out of
bond before the new tariff went into
effect, the money has failed to materialize, and
at the close of business hours this afternoon, the
last day of grace, the Government warehouses
contain a goodly quantity of spirits which must
now have his tax jusid under the new achedule.

Collector Hunter and a large force of assistants were on hand this morning to attend to the
large amount of business with which it was expected the trust officials would flood the
office, but it was not until 2 o'clock in
the afternoon that any disposition was
manifeste

The price of whiskey was advanced five cents to-day, being now quoted on a basis of \$1.33.

Panis, Aug. 27. - A despatch from Lavai says that a crowd has gathered for several nights ront of the prison in expectation of Abbé

Bruneau's execution.

At 10 o'clock this evening it was reported that Bruneau would certainly be guillotined at daybreak to-morrow, and half an hour later about a thousand persons were at hand. Bruneau's crune was the murder of Abbé Fricot in Kastrammes in January last.

house for the second time this season; at Daly's A Night Off" was played, with many of the

id favorites of the company in the cast. The preliminary season at the Lyceum Theatre was pleasantly opened by Edward Sothern, who is agreeably associated with the annual beginning of the theatre's activity. The public appreciation of this popular actor's abilities is now so well founded that the interest in his appearances confines itself. principally to the plays in which he acts. likely to be as well bred, graceful, and spirited in one as in another, and there is hever the expectation of variety
in his methods. Apparently it is not
needed, for from "Lord Chumley" to
"Sheridau" he has been the same and equally pleasing to the audiences. So with the certainty of finding the actor unvarying the interest is

Mr. Paul M. Potter, whose "Sheridan" remains one of the most grateful recoiler tions of last season, has again supplied the play for Mr. Sothern, it is called The Victoria Cross," and the scenes are laid in ndin, the personages being in the main English residents of that country, with a few native residents of that country, with a few native characters, in but one case important to the development of the story. The play tells of an uprising of the natives against an English political agent, and one of its acts is given up to the scenes in the family home during a slege by the natives. Its scenes are picturesque interiors, liberally and tastefully decorated in a fashion half European and half Oriental.

are picturesque interiors, liberally and fastefully decorated in a fashion haif European and
haif Oriental.

The play proved to be an entertaining comedy,
seriously melodiannatic in parts and generally
sprightly in action and dialogue. The characters
were familiar triends and the situations in which they were placed were
never strikingly novel. But they were
entertaining and skiffully brought about
and there were moments when the action was
genuinely stirring. The author has written of a
life that has not before been put upon the American stage, and in that respect the novelty of
the work was enjoyable. Probably people go
through about the same sort of a thing in
Cawnisore as they do anywhere else in the world,
so that novelty in logale and color is perhaps
enough to expect. There was no particular attempt at characterization, the military
father, the religious aunt, and the
once craven son being all more
or less intimate acquaintances. Ahmedoolah
was a highly colored villain that seemed rather
out of place. This was due in part to the exaggerated methods of the actor who played the
part. The lines of the play were always crisp
and often witty, and the action dragged only
for a few moments in the third act and toward
the close. But these defects will probably disappear after further performances.

The play has every element of popular suc-

for a few moments in the third act and toward the close. But these defects will probably disappear after further performances.

The play has every element of popular success, and provides Mr. Sothern with a part that shows more of his merits and fewer of his limitations than many of his other rôleo have done. The supporting company was admirble. Miss Grace Kimball, her usual beauty marred by an incomprehensible white and red make-up, was graceful in action and letter in the lighter moments of the play. Arthur H. Laurence as the East Indian vizier was emphatically melodramatic, and Mr. Vincent Sternroysi was capable in perhaps the least sympathetic partin the piece. Others who played agreeably were Messrs. C. P. Flockton, Morton Selton, Samuel Sothern, and Roland Buckstone. Mrs. Fanny Addison Pitt, and Misses Jean Coye and Berths Bartlett, the last a particularly comely young woman. The play was incidentally accompanied by the ballad of Rudyard Kipling's "The Road to Mandalay" set to a characteristic and charming melody by John D. Prince.

Five minutes after the curtain rose on the first act of the Star Theatre's first play of the season, "The Cross Roads of Life," the electric lights throughout the house went out. The setcoast, and it was not clear whether the in-tention had been to introduce a repre-centation of the change from day to night, or whether the whole thing was an accident. The actors on the stage at the time were lusty fellows, as stage salts are wont to be, and they made themselves easily heard above the buzz of whispering which the sudden total darkness caused. After a moment the musicians lighted the jets above their music racks, and in the course of two minutes there was a much more natural effect of sunrise than is accomplished by careful methods. The trouble was that the means of lighting up the pictured section of Jersey's sands were on the wrong side of the footlights. With the stage relit, matters began to grow clearer in more ways

matters began to grow clearer in more ways than one.

First, there was a Captain of a life-saving station who had just received a medal from a humane society, a fact which was halloosed over a good deal by the members of his crew. Then there were a lighthouse keeper, a boothiack, who, strange to say, seemed not to be doing a good business at this barren spit: a young woman, an orphan, with enough money to run for office, but she didn't know it; another young woman in the first-act uniform of the heroine—that is, a sort of over-all checked apron and a shade hat; a drunken tramp, a well-dressed villain with "papers" right in his pock-etbook, and an Italian fisherman with a turn to crime. The last named was tempted by gold, which had the usual power over him when held between his tempter's thumb and foredinger that gold possesses on the characters of melodrams. His task was to kill the life saver, and he chose to do it in the Fourth avenue tunnel.

Here the lack of lights interfered with the display of realistic effects, but the shade was kindly in some respects. By climbing over her two companions, who hung from the top of the tunnel, the heroine, now in male attire, removed the obstructions and posed beneath the descending curtain until it atruck her on the head. Then her companions rescued her from genuine trouble by the unimpressive but effective method of lifting the curtain high enough for her to pass in under it. A second attempt on the hero's life was no more successful, as the play's story put it, but passed off more smoothly. The boat in which he was coming home was to be wrecked, and to that end the schemers laid hold of the lighthouse, but were foiled, of course, this time by the bootblack. The scene was the heat of all shown, the lighthouse being an unusually good representation. But it alone was not enough to save the play. Not there were the actors engaged able to make much headway, though Edmund Courtwright, and Helena Coilier were capable, and collier, wilbur Hudson, William Courtwright, and Helen than one.
First, there was a Captain of a life-saving sta-

There were some strong stage effects, a good moon, and bright lines in "Coon Hollow." at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. It was billed as a romantic comedy, but it will not disappoint the lovers of good old melodrams, for there was powder burned, and not only was the villain f-o-i-l-e-d. but he was squeezed to death, off stage, in the cotton compress shortly before the last curtain. He received no sympathy, for he was not only a wicked villain but a very stupid one to try to down true love when little Georgia was one of the lovers. He made it a little rough for her at times, ough, and he held his eigar in the first act as though it were a billiard cue. But his end was

It may be said that the viliain was the only atupid character in the play which Charles E. Callaban offered, and that it was received with popular favor. "Coon Hollow" was near a sulphur springs resort in the South, and the action in and around it was lively and well sustained. A uniformly good company did much to win success for it. Miss Louise Hamilton, who was a very lugenious Georgia, had many bright lines, and one or two sniffly ones. Georgia had a good deal two sniffly ones. Georgia had a good deal of the You-can't-break-me-and-l'li-neverbend kind of lovemaking, and she made the audience believe that Mr. Hoyden Eriyane, who played the villain, was a very mean man to want to bend or break such a pretty little maiden. This bend and break business, however, was simply a thread through a good deal of rest comedy.

Halph Markham loved her, and he found her at the Sulphur Springs, a mere child. He had loved these Hervost, "a mountain thistle," be-

tain was called to the white of the best and told by the same as \$2,000 in ft.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

THE THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

THE THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

THE THE TH In the play was legitimate and the melostramatic features were not constructed simply for the amusement of the gallery. Some of the other members of the company, and they were all above the average of melodrama, were Mr. Lester Louergan, who played the part of a mountainev with a gun; George W. Nichols, a very excellent "dark cligen": Miss marie Hensell, who wore trousers in two acts, and tooksit better in two acts, and tooksit better in skirers; Miss Ella Spencer, Miss Effe Sunth, Miss Alice Rushong, and Miss Lizzie Cassellio, Firstinght applause may not count for much, but "Coon Hollow" got tors of it, and apparently it has come to lifiger in New York.

"Shaft No. "." a new play by Frank L. Birby was given to a New York audience for the first last night at the Columbus Theatre. The principal action of the play, which is melodrams, takes place deep down in the

a melodrama, takes place deep down in the earth. The hero, Jim Rathburn, a rough character, is played by Frank Losee in a highly deamatic manner. The heroine, Mayde Daly, who is suggested to be a penniless orphan, but who finds a rich father in the end, is acceptably presented by Jessie West.

Teddy O'Rourke made one of the hits of the evening with his singing said jokes. For the first night "Shart No. 2" went off very smoothly. There was only one hitch and that was in the third scene of the second act, which represents the interior of the mine. A donkey is seen hauling a cart load of ore. In some manner the wheels of the cart got entangled in the scenery, and the dankey became unrannageable. For a few moments it looked as if he would pull the whole mine down, but several of the miners came to the rescore. There was a full house and the audience was liberal in applause. the miners came to the rescue. There house and the audience was liberal in

A CO-OPERATIVE SHOW.

The Unpuid Employees at Eldorado Decide to Hun It Themselves.

Eldorado has come to grief for the third time in its history, and the management has passed into the hands of the employees, who will continue the show on the cooperative plan, with

hope of getting their unpaid salaries.

An indignation meeting was held on the grounds on Weehawken Heights yesterday, and the following committee was selected to manage the show during its continuance: August Kremer, W. E. Wehnke, Thomas Wright, Larry Howard, and A. Cohen.

Most of the committee have saloons and lunch counters on the grounds. There are about 150 employees, including the living pictures, acrobatic performers, ticket takers, scene shifters, and special policemen. Their salaries, amounting to \$1,500, have been unpaid for bout a week. The cause of the trouble dates back to the arrest on Monday firm which conducted the show this season, on complaint of the Springer & Welty Company, for obtaining lithographs worth \$2,300 under false representations. He offered as security property which had already been mortgaged to

property which had already been mortgaged to Adolph Rothmiller, his business manager, until July 23.

Swartz will be brought to trial to-day before Judge Lippincott, in Jersey City. A crisis was reached late on Sunday night, when it was learned that John Feeny, Swartz's bookkeeper, had taken Sunday's proceeds, about \$500, to Swartz, in the county jail. Swartz had written to Feeny that this sum was necessary to satisfy the Sheriff's and lawvers' fees.

At the meeting yesterday considerable time and breath were wasted in denouncing Swartz and Feeny.

"Do they think I come over here for art?" snapped one indignant living picture.

and Feeny.

"Do they think I come over here for art?"
snapped one indignant living picture.

"I'd like to meet Swartz when I had a whip,"

said another.
Finally they recognized the necessity of settling down to business, and decided to rely upon their own resources and the help of their friends. Frederick Walker, President of the Palisade Amusement Company, which owns the grounds and the plant for illuminating them, has offered the employees the use of the premises, rent free, for a week. the employees the use of the premises, rent free, for a week.

They will declare the first dividend next Tues-

tember. The cost of talance last night might.

The attendance at the performance last night was good. The new management has secured the services of some well-known performers, and this week's programme will be an improvement on the previous one. All hands, from the star living picture down to the candy-bag man, haye taken hold of the new enterprise.

The stage performance will be managed by Al Marks, who was treasurer of the show for the season of 1891. "Benamela" ran this year until about the middle of July, when a variety programme was substituted.

EXPIRING HOURS OF CONGRESS. Nothing Done in Either House-The Senate Sits Behind Closed Doors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-The expiring hours of the House were marked to-day by an im-mense concourse of visitors, drawn to the capital by the Kuights of Pythias gathering in Washington this week. Gallery accommoda tions were more than exhausted by the crowds that swarmed the Capitol, while on the floor only about one-fifth of the seats were occupied by members. There were two or three incidents of interest in the course of the proceedings, but nothing was accomplished. Over a resolution to print 60,000 copies of the Tariff bill, with comparison of rates in previous similar measures, a brief but animated debate occurred a to the value of such statements. Mr. Wilson Dem., W. Va.), Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, expressed the opinion that it was impossible to make a satisfactory comparison of ad valorem and specific rates. The resolution received on its passage 76 affirmative and 4 negative votes, whereupon Mr. Johnson (Dem., Ohio) made the point of no quorum. Pending a

Ohio) made the point of no quorum. Pending a count by tellers, the point was withdrawn.

The Senate was in session to-day only an hour and a quarter, and that time was spent behind closed doors, so as not to expose the fact that the number of Senators in attendance was twenty short of a quorum—an actual but modifical count showing the presence of only twenty-three Senators. There were three matters of a legislative character disposed of while the Senate was in secret session. These were the passage of a House bill authorizing the Kansas City, Oklahoma and Pacific Hallway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory: a House bill for the issue of a duplicate check for \$19.116 to J. H. Hatthaway & Co. contractors for Government work at the mouth of St. John's litter, Florida, and House joint resolution to priat the agricultural report for 1894—6,000 copies of the first part containing merely business and executive matter, and 500.000 copies of the second part dealing with matter specially suited to instruct and invrest the farmers of the country. The Senate adjourned at 1:15 P.M. the adjournment being till noon to-morrow, at which time there will be exactly two hours left before the final close of this long and exciting session of Congress.

SEPT. S. MILHOLLAND'S DAY. The County Committee to Meet Then and Call the Primaries.

The Executive Committee of the Milholland organization held a neeting at the State Club hast night. Gen. Kerwin presided. It was decided to call a meeting of the County Committee for Wednesday, Sept. 5. At this meeting a call will be issued for the

impries for election of delegates to all conventions, State, county, Congressional, and Aseembly districts. It was also announced that the organization will go to the State Convention with a full delegation and a large number of shouters. It is said there will be 500 altogather. The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee to visit the Police Commissioners and see that the law relative to locating polling places a certain number of feet from saloons is complied with.

Reports were received showing accessions to the roll, and Milholland now says that the or-ganization has a membership of 30,000.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were

A. M.—12:10, 230 East 111th street. Thomas McCabe, amage \$50: 10:08, 342 West Thirty-eighth street. M. Louge, darmage \$10.

F. M. -1 12:58. 134 Cherry airest. Thomas Connery R. M. -1 12:58. 134 Cherry airest. Thomas Connery damage: 3.10. 61 East Broadway. Philip Psyudamage \$1.20; 5:00. 142 Fueryth airest. Safael Blicalmage \$6,100; 10:53. 200 Bircaler and Others. damage \$6,100; 10:53. 200 Bircaler at

went to the Catskills, and when Dr. Grunhui safled for Europe, on June 30, the office was closed up and the affairs of the firm left in the hands of Lawyer A. Stern of 122 Bowery.

Twenty years ago Dr. Grunbut married Miss Rachael Goldsmith. In 1891 she secured a divorce and allmony, which was compounded for a lump sum. About six months ago the Doctor was married to Miss Ketcham of Brooklyn, whose brother, Wm. G. Ketcham, is employed by the H. B. Claffin Company.

At the time of his last marriage Dr. Grunbut

was in good health and spirits, but about three months ago be began to suffer from nervous proefration, and was subject to fits of deep melandeloly. He went to Dr. George W. Jacoby, who recommended a trip to Europe.

Dr. Grunhat took leave of his bride and sailed from Boston on June 30, accompanied by his physician, Dr. Thomas Brennan, of 174 East Ninety-sixth street. The two doctors travelled for several weeks in treland and Scotland, but Dr. Grunhat was still subject to fits of defection.

A specialist on nervous disorders was consulted in Edinburgh and he recommended that the patient should return to America. Dr. Savage, the London specialist, was then visited, and his advices was to the same effect. Neither of the specialists contid discover any carge for the allment, nor did Dr. Grunhat himself suggest any. I dian't know why I should be blue. He would often say to Dr. Brennan; I have all the money I need and have just married a charming wife. After the consultations Drs. Brennan and Grunhat decided to sail immediately, and took the first steamer to depart, the Bohmia, which left liverpool on Aug. 14.

"He seemed in better spirits during the trip than be had while in Europe," said Dr. Brennan yesterday, "and at times no one would have dreamed that anything was wrong with him. He had no mental aberration, but would give way to periods of brooding. He worried a good deal about his illness, which he magnified into a more serious disorder than it really was.

"The night that he disappeared, which was last Wednesday, he had been feeling particularly well, I myself was unwell, and turned in about half past 7, after being cared for by Dr. Stitt, the ship's surgeon. About half past 12 I swoke and looked into the under berth to see if Dr. Grunhut was sleeping well, and to my surprise he was not there and the bed had not been slept in I dressed hastily and went on deck, where I walked quickly from one end to the other, but without finding any sign of the Doctor. Then I though the might be with Dr. Stitt his is cabin, was in good health and spirits, but about three months ago he began to suffer from nervous

with Dr. Grunhut, who joked with him and smoked at cigar with evident sarisfaction. He remained on deck to finish his smoke after the aurgeon went below.

"There is nothing to show whether he fell into the water or jumped in. The sea was rather heavy, and a man standing in the stern of the vessel might easily have fallen over the rall when the ship jurched.

"Dr. Sitt and I immediately roused up the Captain, who had a thorough search made, in the belleft hat the missing man might have hidden himself away. Such occurrences were not rare, he said. The crew were also questioned, but no one had seen Dr. Grunhut after Dr. Sittleft him."

When the Bothnia arrived in Boston she was met by Mrs. Grunhut and her mother. They went aboard the ship, where Dr. Brennan explained what had occurred. The three returned to this city yesterday afternoon.

Lawyer A. Stern, Dr. Grunhut's attorney, was greatly shocked when he read of the mishap.

"It is unaccountable," he said yesterday. "When he left here he was perfectly rational, and transacted considerable business just before starting. He was a good business man and very careful in the management of his affairs. I received several letters from him during his absence, the most recent of which was dated Edinburgh, Aug. 11. Like all the others, it is perfectly sensible and businesslike. So far as I know, there was nothing in his affairs which would have led him to contemplate suicide.

"It is rather a curious coincidence that the circumstances of his death correspond so closely to those attending the death of Ascher Weinstein, who committed suicide by jumping off an Atlantic steamer in July of last year. Mr. Weinstein also was a citent of mine, and he and Dr. Grunhut had often been associated in real estate operations. At the time of his death, however, Mr. Weinstein was involved in serious financial difficulties, in direct contrast to the affairs of Dr. Grunhut hed often been associated in real estate operations. At the time of his death, however, Mr. Weinstein was involved in ser

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Cella Thagter, the poet, died suddenly at her home in the Isles of Shoals, N. H., on Sunday, night. She was born in Fortsmouth, N. H., on June 29, 1835. Her father was Thomas B. Leighton, who became embittered by political disappointment, and took his family to the isles when Mrs. Thagter was a heby. For many years he was the keeper of the White Island lighthouse. The secluded life early developed the poetic fancy of Mrs. Thagter, and she began to write when a small girl. She was married at the "age of 16 to Levi Thagter, another recluse from the world, who had sought the asylum of the isles. After her marriage she spent her winters in Portsmouth, and sometimes in Boston, but it was her life by the sea that was reflected in ail that she wrote. Her poems are filled with the impressions made on her by the ocean, the rocks, by sea birds, and the wild flowers that grew in profusion about her old-facilioned home. Her principal books are: "Isles of Shoals Poems," "Briftwood," "Poems for Children," and "The Cruise of the Mystery," Mrs. Thaster leaves three sons, one of whom is an instructor at Harvard.

Howard Fitz Raudolph, for many years a manuber of the firm of Sulliyan, Vall & Co. Im.

Mystery." Mrs. Thaxter leaves three sons, one of whom is an instructor at Harvard.

Howard Fitz Randolph, for many years a member of the firm of Sullivan, Vall & Co., importers and com. alision merchants in woollens at 327 Broadway, died of heart failure at his residence, the Ariston, 1.730 Broadway, on Sanday in the 53d year of his age. Mr. Randolph was born in New Brunswick, N. J. He was with Wilson J. Hunt & Co. through all its changes, and about fourteen years ago was admitted as partner in the firm then known as Sullivan, Randolph & Budd. Subsequently the name became Sullivan, Vall & Co. Mr. Randolph was for twenty-four years a member of the Calyary Baptist Church, being the first member received by Dr. MacArthur, and for many years one of its trustees.

George B. Shaw, the Republican Congressman from the Seventh Wisconsin district, died yeatered any morning at Eau Claire. He was been March 12, 1854, in the village of Alma, Allegany county, N. Y. He went to Eau Claire with his father in 1857. He had belt the Secretary-ship of the Daniel Shaw Lumber Company continuously since 1874. Mr. Shaw held various offices in the order of the Knights of Pythias, and in 1890 he was elected Supreme Chancellor, which position he held until August, 1892. He was elected to the Fifty-third Congress, receiving 13,344 votes, against 13 074 for E. P. Coburn, Democrat.

Mrs. Jane Gates Blood Parkinson died at her

Democrat.

Mrs. Jane Gates Blood Parkinson died at her home in Blossiville, N. Y., on Sunday, aged 83 years. From 1831 to 1870 she was the wife of the late Hou. Isalah Blood, who was elected State Senator from the Saratoga district in 1855 and again in 1869, and his widow until 1877. Then she married the then Rev. but now the Hom. William J. Parkinson, besides whom she leaves one daughter, the wife of Henry Knick.

Fig. 18 W. Dunner superintendent of the New York.

Mr. H. W. Dunne, superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Hailroad, died on Sunday night at Hotel Stratford, Philadel-pins, of typhoil fever. Mr. Dunne was thirty-seven years old and lived at Cause Charles. Va. Right Rev. Henry Bond Bowlby, suf-Bishop of Coventry, England, died yes-





KNOX'S Fall Shapes

Gentlemen's HATS

will be ready Wednesday, August the twenty-ninth, at the retail stores 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton St., 194 Fifth Ave. (5th Ave. Hotel), 340 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, 191 State Street, Chicago,

And by the representative hatter in every city in the United States. None genuine without the Trade Mark.

THE COTTON WORKERS' STRIKE. Three New Bedford Mills Start Up-Two to Follow Suit-An Appeal for Help.

New Bedfond, Mass., Aug. 27.-The Howand corporations resumed operations this morning as if nothing had occurred to interrupt them. and there was no demonstration by either the operatives or the strikers. The Bennett and columbia Mills will start up on Wednesday, and about a third of the mill operatives on strike last week will return to work. The decision to start hese mills is not much of a surprise to the operatives, but it is no doubt a break in the ranks of the manufacturers, and the predictions of an early ending of the great labor struggle may

early ending of the great labor struggle may come true.

The mills here are losing some of their best class of help. Over seventy-five tickets have been sold to French-Canadian operatives who have departed for Canada. Many English and scotch families are also leaving the city, and nearly 100 operatives have either gone to the old country or to manufacturing centres in this country. Operatives in the Wamsutta Mills, who received their pay this morning, complain that it was short anywhere from 40 cents to \$1.50.

This appeal was issued to-day:

An appeal to the people of the New England States:

States:
"We, the operatives of New Bedford, are en-"We, the operatives of New Bedford, are engaged in a great struggle with our employers, the mill corporations. The conflict is not of our own seeking. It has been forced upon us by the most cruei and unjust action of our employers.

"One year ago our wages were reduced 10 to 20 per cent. This we quietly accepted. During the present year this reduction has been largely increased in the weaving department by the great lengthening of cuts without extra pay and by changing the styles of cloth. By these unjust means some corporations have further rejust means some corporations have further re-

great lengthening of cuts without extra pay and by changing the styles of cloth. By these unjust means some corporations have further reduced the weavers from 10 to 25 per cent.

"To protect the operative from this form of extortion the Legislature of Massachusetta passed a law directing the manufacturers to state to the weavers the length of cuts, &c., and the price for weaving the same. The manufacturers are new evading this just law, treating it with contempt, and they announce a further reduction of our wages. Many of the operatives were already on the verge of starvation.

"These corporations which are treating the operativess with such scorn and contempt are nearly all paying their usual dividends, and the stockholders have scarcely suffered at all. The operatives of New Bedford have therefore struck work against this cruet and needless reduction in wages, and against the defiance of law by the manufacturers.

"They appeal most earnestly for support from all the New England States to help them in this struggle against oppression and wrong.

"All moneys can be forwarded to Matthew Hart, the secretary of the New Bedford Cotton Weavers' Protective Association, box 343. New Bedford, Mass., or to any of the authorized collectors showing proper credentials. Proper acknowledgment will be made through the press."

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Conanicut mill has closed its gates indefinitely, and there now remain but four corporations out of forty-two that are making attempts to run their mills. The Fall River Iron Works and the Barnaby gingham mills bid fair to continue in full operation, as they are paying under the old scale. The Durfee No. 2 and Seaconnet are running under the new schedulet and predictions are made today that the help will leave them on Wednesday and Friday, when they receive their first payments under the en per cent, reduction.

day that the help will leave them on Wednes-day and Friday, when they receive their first payments under the ten per cent, reduction. An attempt was made to start the Globe yarn mill this morning, but the carding room help refused to work at the new rates.

At a large meeting of the Spinners' Union to-night it was voted to declare all union benefits oft for four weeks beginning last Monday morn-ing. This vote will include every one who was or may be entitled to benefits till the time limit expires.

The discussion on the subject lasted over an hour and a half, and was very heated. The action was not entirely unanimous, but will un-doubtedly be followed.

At the carders' meeting it was voted to dis-continue all union benefits, beginning this morning and lasting as long as the lockout con-tinues.

ATTACKED THE CASTLE.

Desperate Russian Peasants at War with Their Landlord WARRAW, Aug. 27.-Count Tyazkeewicz, whose estates are at Krottingen, in the Government of Wilna, has been on bad terms with his tenants for several months. Several tenants

tenants for several months. Several tenants refused to pay rent. On Saturday the Count seized thirty head of their cattle as security. The peasants were intensely excited by the appearance or the Count's officers, and let the cattle go only after having been driven with clubs from the abeds.

Early yesterday morning about one hundred of them, armed with old muskets, seythea, and pitchforks, marched to the Count's castle. They demanded the cattle back. Some twenty servants and foremen ordered them to leave the neighborhood. In the fight which followed four of the Count's employees and six or seven of the peasants were killed, and many others were wounded. The peasants remained near the park all the morning, but did not renew the atlack. They threaten to burn the castle.

Bulgaria's Deposed Statesman Thinks Ferdinaud Is In Danger, Benian, Aug. 28. -The Fronkfurter Zeitung publishes an interview with Stambuloff, Bul-

publishes an interview with Stambuloff, Bulgaria's deposed Biamarck. Before his retirement, Stambuloff said, he received from St. Petersburg an offer of a 500,000 rouble bribe to depose Prince Ferdinand.

The Car was as stubborn as an ox, he continued, and would never make friends with the Prince, aithough the latter was inspired now with the single desire to Russianize Bulgaria and her Assembly.

The return of the Zankoffists was imminent. The power of this group lay in intrigue and assassination. Should Ferdinand be recognized by Russia he would bring back with the Zankoffists the very men who would murder him.

DIED IN THE QUEEN'S PRESENCE Queen Margaret's Host Brops Bead of

Meart Disease. RONE, Aug. 27.—Queen Margaret went to the ireasoney Valley, in the province of Turin. several days ago, to visit the Baron and Baronesa Pecoz. On Saturday her host gave in her honor an excursion into the Alpa. During the ascent he dropped dead before the Queen's eyes. She was nearly overcome, and became hysterical several times before reaching home. She still suffers from extreme nervousness. The King was summoned to her early yesterday morning.

An examination of Baron Pecox's body showed An examination of Baron Pecox's body showed that he died of heart disease.

Fired Two bhote at the dudges. BERIN, Aug. 27.-A Social-Democratic miner

named Lodz was convicted in the Essen Criminal Court to-day of having insuited a royal official, and was sentenced to two weeks imprison ment. As soon as the sentence was pronounced-be drew a revolver. The Judges field, and he fired two shots at them, but without hitting them. Then he tried to kill himself. He was overpowered by court officials before he could do more. Nobody was injured.

SHOT HER AND HIMSELF.

HE DIED, AND SHE WAS SAVED

Glasshlower John Huber Fell in Lark with His Landindy-He Asked Her to Elope; She Wouldn't, and He Fired, Mrs. Louisa Mehling of 102 Scholes street, Williamsburgh, opened a boarding house two months ago, and a week later John J. Huber, a glassblower, 33 years of age, became a bearier. Huber was a widower with three daughters and one son, who live in North Second street, hear Bushwick avenue. Their mother died a year ago, and Huber, it is said, ill treated the

Mrs. Mehling is 42 years old, and has two sons, aged 15 and 8 respectively. Her husband is a truck driver. Huber had been a boarder only a week when he asked Mrs. Mehling to elope with him. He told her that he loved her, and unless she married him he would kill him self. Mrs. Mehling laughed at him, and told him to clope with some other woman. Severa times after that Huber tried to prevail upon times after that Huber tried to prevail upon her to go away with him. He became so persistent in his attentions that she told him on Saturday to find another boarding house. Huber cried, and told Mrs. Mchling that he would rather be dead than he without her. When he went away he promised to come back, she told him not to. Yesterday afternose Huber met the woman's husband in Knicker-bocker avenue and asked him to have a drink. "It's the last drink you may ever have with me." Huber told Mehling.

After parting Huber called to Mehling "Goodby, old fellow, if we never meet till we meet above."

After parting Huber called to Mehiling "Good-by, old fellow, if we never meet till we meet above."

Huber went direct to Mehling's house. Mrs., Mehiling was in the front cellar, which is used as a kitchen. She was washing dishes when Huber got there. Going down the front cellar stairs, he said to her: "Louisa, my darling. I'm here. I know that you are not married, so come with me to Pitta-burgh, where we will live together and be hanny."

Mrs. Mehling ordered him to leave. Huber

Mrs. Mehling ordered him to leave. Huber began to cry and entreat her to go with him. He shoved a small roil of bills toward her. She refused to have anything to do with him, and he drew a 38-calibre revolver and declared that he was going to shoot her and then himself. Before Mrs. Mehling recovered from her fright Huber began to fire.

The first bullet struck her on the right side, just over the hip, and went through her corset, making a slight flesh wound. She ran behind a post. Huber followed and fired again. The bullet grazed her right arm. She ran up the from cellar stairs. Huber fired a third time. The bullet ledged in the flooring over the cellar.

Believing that he had killed the woman, Huber went to the rear of the cellar and started up the stairs. He saw a carpenter famed Meyer coming toward him, and probably thinking that Meyer was going to arrest him, he placed the point of the revolver to the right side of his nose, sent a bullet upward into his brain, and fell dead. Mrs. Mehling helped to wipe away the blood after the dead wagon had taken Huber's body away.

SHE TOOK POISON.

When Miss Berlin's Boarding House Ven-ture Failed She Determined to Die, Elizabeth Berlin, a spinster, 40 years old, atempted suicide yesterday morning by taking carbolic acid. She was taken a prisoner to recover. Three months ago she rented the house at 105 East Seventh street and hung out a otice that boarders were wanted. The venture was not a success. Miss Berlin payed the rent

was not a success. Miss Berlin payed the rent for June, but since then she fell behind. On Saturday she received a summons to appear in the Fourth Judicial District Court and show cause why she should not be turned out for non-payment of rent. The hearing was set down for yesterday morning.

Shortly before noon yesterday two men found her sitting on some steps near the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Avenue A. She was in great pain and said that she was sick. She was taken to the Fifth street police station and an ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. The doctor found that the woman had taken carbolic acid. When questioned she admitted that she was discouraged and had taken the poison with the intention of killing herself.

A PRISONER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE. Expressman Wm. Meeks Cuts His Throat

William A. Meeks, aged 50 years, an express man of 274 Skillman street, Brooklyn, attempted to commit suicide at the Raymond street jail in Brooklyn last night by cutting his throat with a small pocketknife. He was ar-rested for intoxication oh Sunday, and yesterrested for intoxication oh Sunday, and yester-day morning was remanded for examination until Friday by Police Justice Walsh. It was said that the delay in disposing of his case was to give the police an opportunity to investigate another charge against him.

He managed to conceal the knife so that it was not found when he was searched on reach-ing the jail yesterday on his return from the court. He made a deep gash in his throat, but at the Homeopathic Hospital, to which he was removed, it was said that he would probably re-cover.

TOOK PARIS GREEN.

Mary Meyer Was Out of Work and Had Mary Matilda Meyer, a delicate German girl of 22, took Paris green last night at her home, 197 East Fourth street, and the physicians at Belle vue Hospital say there is little hope of her revue Hospital say there is little hope of her recovery. The girl was employed as a domestic until a month ago, when she
gave up her place because she was
not strong enough to do the work required of
her. She sought other situations, and several
times could have obtained employment, but she
refused offers because she thought the work
would be too hard for her. These refusals angered her mother, and quarrels were frequent.
Yesterday there was a particularly bitter quarrel. At 10 oclock last night Mrs Meyer found
her daughter groaning in her room. The girl
confessed that she had tried to kill herself.

Regretted Potsoning Herself Too Late. MONTCLAIR, Aug. 27 .- Teressa McElliots ged twenty years, died at the Mountainsid Hospital this morning of the effect of corrosive sublimate taken last Thursday morning with suicidal intent. She was a waitress at the Mountain House and her mother was also employed in the hotel. On Thursday morning last the mother and daughter had a dispute over a trivial matter and the young woman in a huff took the poison. She had no sooner taken it than she regretted her action and told her mother. Remedies were at once administered, but their effect proved to be temporary.

Hanged Himself in Jail.

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 27.-James Mather of this city, a prisoner in the county Jail at Media, com-mitted suicide yesterday by hanging. His lifeess body was discovered by the keeps ed from a window bar by a sheet that had been converted into a rope for the purpose. He was about 35 years of age, and was awaiting trial on the charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife. He was a practical carriage builder, and was a member of the firm of Mather & Jackson, recently dissolved.

Ended His Life with Morphine,

Sr. Louis, Aug. 27.-John Sterns, aged 49 years, a bridge builder from Toledo, registered at the Hotel Barnum on Saturday night as at the Hotel Barnum on Saturday hight as "Jahn Smith, Buffalo. N. Y." During the night he swallowed morphine, and in answer to re-peated calls a chambermaid entered the room. She found Sterns foaming at the mouth. He staggered toward her and fell unconscious on the floor. He was taken to the city hospital, where he died yesterday.

Mrs. Smith Committed Suicide. NEW HAVES. Aug. 27.-There appears now to be no doubt that Mrs. Charles Chidsey Smith of this city, who died at her home yesterday, committed suicide by taking poison. She had been separated from her husband for three months, and he was about to begin divorce proceeding

Sick and Despondent, and Shot Heraclf. NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 27. Mrs. Mary Farley, 60 years old, wife of John Farley, a resident of this village, committed suicide last night to shooting herself through the head. Despondence, caused by sickness, is the cause assigned for the

Threw Himself Under a Train. WHATELY, Mass., Aug. 27. Charles F. Pease, a well-known farmer of Whately, committed sulcide here this morning by throwing himself under a train of the Connecticut River Railread.

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